FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 22 NOV

Talks With Filipov

AU202100 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- The ascending development of Bulgaro-Syrian relations was emphasized today by Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syria's prime minister.

At the talk held here they emphasized the great importance of their current meeting for the further extending of bilateral cooperation, for raising it to a new level. They discussed the potential possibilities existing for its development on a long-term planned basis, for further developing industrial cooperation and improving the forms of trade.

The heads of the two governments expressed satisfaction with the state of trade and economic relations, with the growing of the trade and the changes in its structure.

Bulgaria and Syria cooperate amply with each other in designing and building hydrotechnical facilities, irrigation systems and in building agro-industrial complexes for production and processing of farm produce.

At the talks views were exchanged also on a number of topical international issues.

On Bulgarian side the talks were attended by: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Complex; and Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission, chairman of the Environment Conservation Committee.

The Syrian side was represented by Mr Kamal Sharaf, minister of planning and chairman of the Syrian side of the Joint Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission; Mr Faruq Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Mr Nawras al-Daqr, minister of tourism and Mr 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 20 November reports on the Syrian prime minister's activities today and states: "'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister, has visited Plovdiv Okrug. He visited the Georgi Dimitrov scientific production complex, the scientific-research institute for fruit-culture, the plant for industrial production of seedlings near the town of Perushtitsa, and the cow-raising farm at the agro-industrial complex near Kostievo village."]

Dinner Honors Al-Kasm

AU202102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has given an official dinner at the Lozenets Residence in honor of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister. Present were Comrade Petur Mladenov; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, deputy ministers, and the officials accompanying the Syrian prime minister. The leaders of the two governments proposed toasts at the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov Meets With Al-Kasm

AU211409 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received Mr. 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, member of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and prime minister of Syria. Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Petur Mladenov also took part in the meeting. Mr. Faruq Shar', Syria's foreign minister was also present.

During the talks which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere a high assessment was given to Bulgaro-Syrian relations and the mutual wish of the two countries to further promote the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in various spheres was expressed.

The talks also discussed topical international issues. Mr. Todor Zhivkov once again stressed the principled and constant stand of Bulgaria on the Middle East issue.

The two sides to the talks expressed the unanimous opinion that the only possibility for a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East conflict is the convening of an international conference with the participation of all the interested countries.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU221410 Sofia BTA in English 1011 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- "A new impetus to the further broadening and consolidating mutually advantageous cooperation" -- this is the assessment which the leaders of the Governments of Bulgaria, Mr. Grisha Filipov, and of Syria Dr. 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm gave to the talks held here.

At the final meeting the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks as well as their mutual wish for the prompt realization of the agreements reached.

The two parties to the talks pointed out that in the present tense international situation, Bulgaro-Syrian relations may serve as an example and that they are developing in the interest of the two peoples, of peace and security in the world.

Mr. Grisha Filipov and Dr. 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm signed a protocol which provides for concrete measures to be taken for broadening and deepening economic relations between Bulgaria and Syria.

The two parties to the talks expressed the opinion that there exist real possibilities for broadening cooperation in the spheres of farming, forestry and hydromelioration, of power engineering and the food industry and in tourism. There exist favourable conditions for the development of industrial cooperation, and for increasing and diversifying reciprocal trade. The planning bodies of Bulgaria and Syria will study the possibilities for coordinating the plans.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 22 November in its regular newscast carries the above item and adds that Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, later left Bulgaria. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, members of the government, and the ambassadors of the two countries Georgi Yankov and Taha al-Khayrat.]

FRG GREEN PARTY DELEGATION TALKS WITH TANCHEV

AU212012 Sofia BTA in English 1942 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, Nov 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, received here visiting delegation of the "Green" Party from the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Mrs Antje Folmer, spokesman of the party's faction in the Bundestag. The "Green" delegation is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. During the talks a wish was expressed by both the Bulgarian agrarian party and the Party of the Green to continue to develop mutual ties and to contribute to the efforts of the international democratic public aimed at strengthening trust and at promoting the relations of understanding and cooperation between states with different socio-political systems.

The delegation of the "Green" Party was received today by the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, who spoke about the activity and the tasks of the Fatherland Front, and about the role it plays in the socio-economic development of the country. He stressed the contribution the Fatherland Front is making to Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy aimed at converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, aimed at the preservation of peace. Mrs Antje Folmer spoke about the tasks of the party for preservation and production [previous word as received] of the environment. She paid special attention to the participation of the "Green" in the anti-nuclear movement in the Federal Republic and in Western Europe, pointing out that the party will make every effort to prevent the fanning up of a new war from German soil.

BOZHINOV HOLDS BUSINESS TALKS IN VIENNA

AU221942 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna, November 22 (BTA) -- The business visit to Austria of Mr Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the energy and raw material resources, ended today. He had talks with outstanding representatives of the Austrian business circles and visitied enterprises and factories in the country. Today Mr Todor Bozhinov and Mr Norbert Steger, Austria's vice chancellor and minister of trade, crafts and industry, signed a document on the talks held and agreements reached, aimed at the further deepening and expanding of Bulgaro-Austrian economic and techno-scientific relations.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 22 November in its regular news-cast carries the above item and adds that Todor Bozhinov has returned home from Austria.]

THREE KIDNAPPED BY UNITA ARRIVE HOME 22 NOVEMBER

AU221625 Sofia BTA in English 1611 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- The three Bulgarians, who were kidnapped by armed groups of U.N.I.T.A [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on March 25 this year during a bandits' assault on the Angolan town of Sumbe, arrived back home today. Following an eight-month captivity, the Bulgarian specialists: teachers' couple Lazarina Dimitrova and Emanuil Konstantinov, and Dr. Ekaterina Stoyanova, are again into the arms of their relatives. They were accompanied by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. At Sofia's airport, the Bulgarian nationals were welcomed by Dr Kiril Ignatov, president of the CC of the Bulgarian Red Cross by representatives of the Ministry of National Education, of the Ministry of Public Health, and by many citizens.

PRAGUE CITES TASS ON SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

LD222148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin new talks with the aim of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement on a whole complex of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, will meet in Geneva on 7 and 8 January 1985, to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of such talks. This has been announced today by the TASS agency.

GENSCHER CANCELLATION OF PPR VISIT 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD211811 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was due to begin an official visit to Poland this morning, but he called off the trip just a few hours before his planned departure. Here is a comment written by Radio Prague's Milan (Stefanik):

According to a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman the visit was cancelled because the Polish authorities refused to allow Mr Genscher to visit the grave of the murdered priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, and to lay a wreath at a German war cemetery. Clearly, Mr Genscher's wishes to do these things were provocative in character. A visit to Father Popieluszko's grave would have been a political demonstration verging on gross interference in Poland's internal affairs, while the laying of a wreath at a German war cemetery would have been an insensitive slight to the national feelings of the Polish people. The Poles, it should be remembered, were among the first victims of Hitlerite aggression and 6 million Polish citizens paid with their lives for the fascist occupation.

Moreover, the itineraries of official visits are agreed to in advance, and the Polish Government expected its guests to abide by the planned itinerary in this case too. It certainly did not want a repeat of the kind of problems that appeared during the recent visit of British Minister of State Malcolm Rifkind.

Clearly referring to Hans-Dietrich Genscher's planned visit, the Polish Government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA pointed out yesterday that foreign guests should not make contact with representatives of groups hostile to the government as Malcolm Rifkind did. Such contacts confer upon these groups the implied status of equal partners, thus logically leading to the instigation of unrest.

The Polish Government expected something else entirely from the planned visit of the West German foreign minister. It saw in Mr Genscher's planned visit an opportunity to embark on a constructive dialogue which could clarify vital issues concerning relations between the two countries. It is no secret that the Polish side is demanding a change in the Bonn government's policy, primarily on the question of support given to revanchist forces in West Germany, especially because these forces often talk of alleged German rights to part of Poland's territory. Representatives of the CSU and CDU clerical parties in power in West Germany are also fond of preaching on the subject of the German minority in Poland, who human rights they wrongfully claim are violated by the authorities. They threaten Poland with further political and economic sanctions in return.

The question is whether the provocative cancellation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher's official visit to Poland is one of those sanctions.

TRAVNICEK MEETS WITH FRG PEACE MOVEMENT LEADERS

LD230038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Prof Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, has been on a several-day working visit to the FRG. Petr Nemec, our resident correspondent in Bonn, has sent us the following dispatch on the course of his visit.

At the end of his working visit Comrade Travnicek paid a visit to Saarland where he met in Saarbruecken Oskar Lafontaine, the City's mayor and member of the Presidium of the West German SDP. The subject of the discussion Tomas Travnicek had with the mayor was, similarly as in his other previous discussions, to examine tasks facing the peace movement and the possibilities for cooperation between peace organizations.

Comrade Tomas Travnicek has met in the course of his several-day visit in the FRG representatives of the DGB, the DKP, the SPD and the coordinating committee of the West German peace movement. These meetings have confirmed that the West German peace movement has not allowed itself to be put on the defensive by the continuing deployment of new American first strike nuclear weapons on the territory of the FRG, which was pushed through a year ago by the clerical-liberal coalition government. The serious situation in Europe calls for cooperation among all people of good will regardless of their political or religious conviction, stressed Comrade Travnicek.

FRG MONITORING CSSR PRESS FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

AU201417 [Editorial Report] Prague VIKEND in Czech, the end-of-week supplement of MLADA FRONTA, carries on 10 November on page 8 a 3,000-word article by Jan Jelinek titled "The Gables of the City of Marburg." The article is about the author's visit in October to the West German university town of Marburg as a member of the Czechoslovak delegation to a session of the "Bremen Lidice Initiative," an international peace organization dedicated to the fight against fascism. In his article, Jelinek describes Marburg's Nazi past; the celebrations of the city's annual festival held in honor of St Elisabeth the city's patron; a student demonstration against the public employment ban for political reasons; and Marburg's cultural and historical sites.

Speaking about Marburg Castle, Jelinek says: "In the castle, a group of clerks scrutinize Czechoslovak newspapers and magazines, from the central, down to local and enterprise publications. The castle is the residence of an institution employing Czech-speaking Sudeten Germans and Czechoslovaian emigres, whose task is to monitor everything appearing in our press that can be used in anti-Czechoslovak propaganda. People who for one reason or another harbor no love for our country, having quite the contrary feelings for it, are trying to oblige their paymasters by carefully selecting everything that could harm our homeland and its reputation." Jelinek does not divulge any more information about the Marburg "institution."

GERLE ON CSSR, CEMA NUCLEAR ENGINEERING PROGRAM

AU191700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 84 pp 1, 7

[K. Hederling Moscow dispatch on an interview given by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle to "Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow" on 14 November, at the close of the 11th session of the "Intergovernmental Commission for Coordinating the Cooperation of CEMA Member-Countries and Yugoslavia in Implementing Agreements on Multilateral Specialization and Cooperation in the Production and Delivery of Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants" held in Moscow]

[Text] The 11th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordinating the Cooperation of CEMA Member-Countries and Yugoslavia in Implementing Agreements on

Multilateral Specialization and Cooperation in the Production and Delivery of Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants ended in Moscow yesterday. Our delegation was led by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. Czechoslovakia played a dual role at the session -- as an investor and as a producer of equipment. Comrade Gerle shared his findings from the session with Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow.

This special form of steering the production of equipment for nuclear power plants originated on the basis of an agreement reached at the 1979 conference of the CEMA countries' heads of government. The member-countries have been meeting regularly since then. The session that ended yesterday defined with greater precision deliveries for the construction of nuclear power plants in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The construction of nuclear power plants in the GDR and Hungary, where a certain adjustment of the original program takes place, has also been specified in greater detail. The session also discussed conclusions from the member-countries' experience with the operation and repairs of nuclear power plants.

The session had two parts, Comrade Gerle said, one devoted to supplier-user relations and one dealing with the preproduction stage of research and development. The deadlines, quantities, and -- in some cases -- also prices were defined with greater accuracy.

[Hederling] What is the significance of the meeting for Czechoslovakia's nuclear program?

[Gerle] As regards our Soviet and Romanian partners, they confirmed their deliveries for Dukovany. Deliveries for Jaslovske Bohunice have been fully ensured. In Dukovany, the deliveries concern completion of the second, third, and fourth blocs. The first bloc will probably be put into operation at the end of January next year. In the commission, we are now playing a more distinct role as producers of nuclear installations. We conducted talks on deliveries of Czechoslovak equipment for the nuclear power plant in Paks, Hungary and for a power plant in the GDR where we are the largest supplier. We supply reactors, the crucial part of the primary circuit. We are now the largest producer in CEMA as a whole because the USSR has virtually ceased production of 440-megawatt VVER reactors. We know that of the approximately 36 VVER 440-megawatt blocs to be built outside of the Soviet Union, 22 to 26 will be produced in Czechoslovakia. There are 10 Soviet reactors and no new ones are being produced. In our function as investor, we were engaged in confirming deliveries for Dukovany and, as producers, in confirming the deadlines of our deliveries.

[Hederling] What about the production of VVER-1,000 blocs?

[Gerle] We announced at the session that the Skoda enterprise in Plzen has begun production of the first three parts of our own nuclear reactor. The first bloc should be delivered to Bulgaria in 1987. Further blocs should stay at home, in Temelin, and the rest will go to Romania. It is necessary to "give the finishing touches" to deliveries to Hungary, which is modifying the concept of the construction of nuclear power plants. The era of 440 megawatt blocs will end in 1990, although these power plants will continue to be interesting for countries with small electricity consumption. After 1990, only 1,000-megawatt blocs should be produced.

[Hederling] The speedy development of nuclear engineering constitutes the third pivotal program of the development of science and technology. What does this program contain?

[Gerle] The [program of the] speedy development of nuclear engineering envisages, above all, the construction of nuclear power plants with 400- and 1,000-megawatt blocs and the construction of nuclear power plants that would simultaneously provide cities with heat.

We have already started the construction of a heat pipeline from Jaslovske Bohunice to Trnava. The construction of nuclear heating plants should then be the last stage in this program. Here, it is primarily a question of the type of heating plant the member-countries are interested in. The Soviet Union is building two nuclear heating plants in Voronezh and Gorkiy, with a thermal generating output of 500 megawatts, and a heating extraction plant in Odessa. In our country, Prague, Brno, Bratislava, and possibly Ostrava come into consideration for such construction because only cities of their size can use a large nuclear heating plant economically.

[Hederling] Did the session also discuss cooperation in building Soviet nuclear power plants, for example the Khmelnitskaya plant?

[Gerle] Yes. As regards the Khmelnitskaya power plant, although it is a joint project, it is being built predominantly with Soviet technology. With respect to future power plants, but also the Zaporozhskaya and Blakovskaya power plants already under construction, the member-countries will play a more wide-ranging part, ensuring their construction in a more comprehensive way.

USSR EXPERT PRAISES NEW CSSR EC1027 COMPUTER

LD230516 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague today Viktor (Prezyakovskiy), chief designer of the unified system of Soviet electronic computers, who paid tribute during the conversation to the technical features of the Czechoslovak computer EC1027. International tests of this equipment took place successfully last week.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON RE-ELECTION

LD222359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. At the same time he wished him many successes in his responsible work at the head of the Romanian Communist Party in fulfilling the conclusions of its 13th congress.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CPCZ CC MEMBER RUSOV

LD201847 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented the Order of Victorious February to Colonel General Rusov, CPCZ Central Committee member and first deputy minister of national defense, awarding it to him in recognition of his longstanding work in the Czechoslovak People's Army on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Comrade Husak cordially congratulated Comrade Rusov when awarding him this high state distinction and paid tribute to his selfless work in the Czechoslovak People's Army, his longstanding political activity, and his share as a deputy in the work of the Federal Assembly. At the close he wished him great strength and good health in his future work, and great contentment in his private life.

GDR-FRG GOVERNMENTAL TALKS HELD IN BERLIN

LD221844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Negotiations about the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the GDR and FRG governments were continued today in the GDR Foreign Ministry in Berlin. The GDR delegation was led by Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign affairs minister. The FRG delegation was led by the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam.

It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

HONECKER PRESENTS POLITBURO REPORT TO CC SESSION

LD222343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- The ninth session of the SED Central Committee opened in Berlin on Thursday morning.

The Politburo report was given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. He submitted the Politburo's proposal to convene the 11th SED Congress for April 1986 in Berlin.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, spoke on the 1985 economic draft plan.

The discussion of the two points on the day's agenda has begun. The Central Committee session will be continued on Friday.

POLITBURO OKAYS HONECKER-JARUZELSKI AGREEMENTS

LD211646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN) -- At its session on Tuesday 20 November, the SED Central Committee Politburo received a report and approved the results of talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. The appropriate party and state organs were instructed to accomplish the tasks that resulted from the talks.

SED CC MESSAGE TO 13TH RCP CONGRESS IN BUCHAREST

AU201412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 13th congress of the RCP.

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 13th RCP Congress on behalf of the Communists of the GDR.

On the occasion of this outstanding event in the social life of Romania we note with pleasure that in the 40 years of the people's power under the leadership of the Communists, important successes have been achieved in building a new socialist social order.

This is demonstrated by the far-reaching political and social changes that have taken place during this historically short period. In a former underdeveloped country suppressed by imperialist powers, a flourishing socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture, and a high level of education and culture has developed. We most cordially congratulate you on the impressive successes of the Communists and all working people in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

The SED and the RCP are pursuing joint aims and interests in building socialism and in the struggle for preserving peace. Between our parties, states, and peoples there exist firm and permanent relations. The treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 12 May 1972 is being successfully implemented. Together both parties are working in the spirit of deepening the fruitful and mutually beneficial relations in all fields of social life.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are linked by their membership in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This is of advantage for both our countries and multiplies our forces. It increases the influence of socialism and is of far-reaching significance for securing peace in the world. In view of the danger of a nuclear inferno caused by imperialism and its intensive armament and confrontation policy, our close cooperation further increases in importance. We are deeply convinced that the firmly allied socialist states together with all forces of peace and social progress can stop the threatening developments in the international situation and preserve a peaceful future for today's and future generations. The constructive proposals submitted by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in the declarations of Prague and Moscow provide a direct way to do so that is feasible for all.

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee wishes the Communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in building socialism and in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th Congress to the benefit of the joint cause of peace and socialism.

WEISS ON IMPORTANCE OF CEMA TO GDR ECONOMY

LD?11145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN) -- There were visible results in the transformation of the CEMA countries' economy in 1983-84 to a more intensive path of development. The national income of these states rose by 3.8 percent in 1983 and industrial production by 4.2 percent. According to Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy prime minister and the GDR permanent representative to CEMA, there has been similar development this year.

The GDR has already signed multilateral agreements to participate in the exploitation and production of new iron ore deposits and ore preparation in the USSR. It is participating in the construction of new production capacities in Cuba for products containing nickel and cobalt.

Dr Gerhard Weiss emphasized the importance to the GDR of cooperation, in accordance with the plan, with the USSR and the other CEMA member states. An expression of the high degree of integration is shown by the CEMA countries' overall volume of foreign trade with the GDR, which amounted to 62.5 percent of the GDR's total foreign trade. With the Soviet Union alone reciprocal trade this year will amount to more than R14 billion. In order to secure the import of raw materials from the USSR, the GDR plans to significantly increase its delivery of high-production machinery and equipment as well as chemical products. Cooperation in the renovation and modernization of enterprises in the USSR was also an important area of focus.

GROMYKO-SHULTZ MEETING BASIS FOR OPTIMISM

LD222202 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] All changes in Soviet-American relations are followed with keen attention all over the world, and it is especially so now, since the recent statement by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko to the NBC American TV network, and now, news from both Washington and Moscow, that the countries' foreign ministers are to meet in January 1985. For "International Newsroom" Vera Sarkany:

Politicians, the international media, as well as the man in the street, concerned with their own future, have been watching closely whether there is any encouraging sign of an improvement in the Soviet-American relations. This great interest was exemplified by the Hungarian television's phone-in program called "Forum", on foreign affairs, on Wednesday evening, where almost one-third of the viewers' questions concerned the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. And this extraordinary public interest is fully justified, because events of the past few years have clearly showed that the international political atmosphere is thoroughly influenced by the Soviet-American relations.

Some recent news does give ground for a certain optimism. For example, the reports from Washington, that an agreement has been reached on holding a Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting in January next year. Preparations for the consultations and determining its agenda are underway, and the meeting is likely to focus on disarmament issues as well as bilateral relations.

In another development, it has been reported from Australia that, at the initiative of the Australian Government, high-level Soviet and American delegations will visit Canberra separately, to discuss disarmament. Less than a week ago, when President Chernenko granted an interview for the NBC American television network, he said the Soviet Union was ready to improve its relations with the United States, and engage in talks as an equal partner. Observers noted that Washington had given a quick and positive answer to President Chernenko's statement. And, against the background of these developments, it is a realistic expectation that a dialogue between Moscow and Washington will start. However, it should be kept in mind that the road from the start of the discussions to a possible agreement can be very long.

Curbing the arms race is more difficult now than it would have been a year ago, before the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe and the breaking of the Geneva talks. Still, it is unquestionable that any improvement in Soviet-American relations, and a regular dialogue would be a step in that direction, would have a beneficial impact on the East-West relations, as well as the international atmosphere.

CHERNENKO INTERVIEW STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

AU211531 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Pal Gideon: "The Guarantee of the Future"]

[Text] In our nuclear era Soviet-U.S. dialogue is an indispensable guarantee of the future, as is agreement on the main issues determining the fate of humanity -- limitation of the arms race, reduction of armaments, and ultimately nuclear disarmament.

This is the main line of thought of the interview given by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet head of state, to the NBC reporter.

The fact that NBC is one of the largest U.S. television networks increases the importance of the interview. If we also take into consideration that the Soviet leader gave an interview not long ago to one of the most influencial newspapers in the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST, and that almost simultaneously a selected collection of articles and speeches by Chernenko was published in the United States with the author's introduction (which firmly stresses that the two great powers have no alternative but coexistence), then it is clear that Moscow's messages are now also addressed to the U.S. public with great emphasis.

The essence of the messages is the often clearly expressed intention of the Soviet Union that it is high time to disperse the nuclear nightmare burdening humanity.

We have to develop a world in which humanity does not have to worry over the future. In the nuclear age it is impossible to create security by an ever increasing accumulation of weapons of mass destruction. However, a particular responsibility is borne by the world's two biggest powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in finally ending the deadlock of the arms race.

The Moscow interview recalls the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks of the seventies as an example to be followed. The time has arrived, and it is increasingly urgent, for Moscow and Washington to agree on the main issue of world politics: successful negotiations aimed at avoiding a nuclear world catastrophe.

The Chernenko interview with NBC outlines a concrete action program for this. It points out the most important tasks: signing agreements on completely banning nuclear weapons tests and on blocking the militarization of space.

On the U.S. side there has been an unusually quick, and an unusually positive response to the Moscow initiative. Secretary of State Shultz, for instance, declared: "We salute Chernenko's declarations. We agree with the goals formulated by him." He added that it would be most expedient to carry out the initial talks through diplomatic channels.

What is needed now is for Washington's declarations, contrary to the practice so far, to be also followed by deeds. For constructive, nice words have already been said on the other side of the ocean, but mainly to calm down demands for negotiations from the U.S. and world public.

In light of the Moscow initiative, it will have to be determined soon: Will it be different this time?

It has to be so to secure humanity's peaceful future.

EXPERTS PLAN EUROPEAN CULTURAL FORUM AGENDA

LD211033 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The so-called "experts' conference" of the European Cultural Forum, dealing with preparations for next year's forum, opened in Budapest. The conference, which is expected to last 2 weeks, is attended by representatives of the 33 European signatory-countries of the Helsinki Final Act and the United States and Canada. On behalf of the hosts, the delegations were welcomed at today's opening ceremony by Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs. The representatives of the 35 countries are meeting behind closed doors to discuss the draft agenda for next year's European Cultural Forum in Budapest and work methods.

COURSE OF U.S.-USSR RELATIONS STILL UNCERTAIN

LD230022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 22 Nov 84

["World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wojna and Boleslaw Broszczak]

[Text] [Wojna] Today's most important news item is undoubtedly the news of a meeting between Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromkyo and American Secretary of State George Shultz on 7 and 8 January in Geneva. It was announced at a press conference in Moscow conducted by the Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko. The Soviet Union and the United States, the agencies quote the spokesman's words, have reached an agreement on new talks aimed at achieving accord on issues connected with nuclear and space armaments.

[Broszczak] Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized that the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in no way aims to return to the former negotiations on strategic weapons and Euromissiles, but concerns an entirely new kind of negotiations, the nature, content, and aims of which will be the subject of discussion in Geneva. A moment after the first cables from Moscow, we started getting agency cables from Washington, where the President's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane confirmed that an agreement regarding the Geneva meeting had been reached.

[Wojna] If this news itself has electrified the mass media throughout the world, then it can be seen as evidence that a lack of American-Soviet dialogue is being treated as an unnatural phenomenon, damaging for the world. On the other hand, however, the decision on the meeting alone, although undoubtedly welcome on all accounts, does not prejudge anything. During Ronald Reagan's term of office American-Soviet relations have been weighed down by so many prejudices that even their partial elimination will require a significant political correction from Washington. That is why prospects for change on the Moscow-Washington axis are being described very calmly in Moscow, in speech speech and in writing. Over to our correspondent Leslaw Nowak:

[Nowak] As we know, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of peaceful proposals which have so far not achieved an active, positive reaction from the United States. What will things be like over the 4 years of the American Administration's new term of office, wonder the political commentators in Moscow. Of course, Ronald Reagan changed his tone regarding a number of important international issues in the final phase of the election campaign. The President, taking account of American public feelings, deemed it necessary to declare himself for a dialogue with the Soviet Union which could be conducive to normalization of relations between the two powers and to reducing tension in the world. According to publicists here, this position helped Reagan get reelected. Americans of various political orientations, they quote in Moscow, are beginning to realize with an ever greater conviction that there is not and cannot be any sensible alternative to detente and improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is shown, for example, by the latest public opinion polls conducted in a number of American cities by the Gallup institute. The decisive majority of those polled declared themselves for constructive dialogue.

Today, when peace is threatened, practical actions for the prevention of a catastrophe are needed. The Soviet Union, as is frequently stressed here, invariably declares itself against confrontation and for improving relations with America. It is a question, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized in replies to questions from the NBC television network, I quote, of the United States joining us in a search for practical solutions to real problems.

Political commentators in Moscow are pondering over what the coming months will show and how far electoral promises in the United States will converge with practical actions.

REACTION TO POSTPONEMENT OF GENSCHER VISIT

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD212049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Last night the Polish Foreign Ministry was informed by the West German side of the postponement of the visit to Poland by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The following reasons were given: the refusal of a visa to DIE WELT journalist Karl Gustaf Stroehm; the Polish side's negative attitude toward the plan to lay a wreath on the Wehrmacht soldier's grave; the allegedly reluctant attitude of the Polish authorities toward the intention to pay homage to Father Jerzy Popieluzsko's memory; the Polish Government press spokesman's alleged instructions.

Faced with the thus formulated reasons for the postponement of the visit, the Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman has been authorized to make the following statement:

The Polish side issued visas to 48 West German journalists representing various publications, radio stations, and television stations, including those which have frequently published opinions and views far from and even in conflict with the assessments expressed by Polish authorities. The only person not to receive a visa was Karl Gustaf Stroehm. Karl Gustaf Stroehm is known for his hostile and often lying publications aimed against our country, slanderous and insulting to Polish authorities. Stroehm personally involved himself in opposition to Minister Genscher's visit to Poland and also to an improvement in the FRG's relations with Poland.

In view of this the Polish side recognized that Stroehm's presence in the team accompanying Minister Genscher would be a political hindrance to the visit. A request was therefore made, for the sake of improving mutual relations, for understanding of this stance. For reasons unknown to us, the West German side persistently insisted on Stroehm's coming to Poland with Minister Genscher. In the well-conceived and long-term interest of accord and normalization of mutual relations and also in accordance with its sovereign right, the Polish side was not able to meet this postulate half-way and recognized that in this situation the postponement of the visit was a feasible way out.

2. [figure as heard] The West German side came up with the initiative to lay a wreath at the Wehrmacht soldier's tomb. During previous West German visits to Poland this has not been done. The memory of crimes committed against the population of Poland by the Armed Forces of Hitlerite Germany is still vivid. Paying homage to the participants of the aggression against Poland, the perpetrators of extermination, would constitute a blatant indiscretion and insult to the Polish victims of German fascism. The West German side was informed of this. On the other hand there were no objections to laying wreaths on the graves of German antifascists who died in the struggle against Hitlerism, whose memory has been cherished by the Polish people. Proposals to lay a wreath on such a grave near Radomsk were submitted to the FRG Embassy. The West German side apparently decided not to take up the proposal.

3. With regard to the intention to honor the memory of Father Popieluszko, or to lay a wreath on his tomb, the Polish side learned about it only from the statement of the FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman who gave the reasons for the postponement of the visit. No such proposal was submitted to the Polish side.

4. Reports from the FRG speak of instructions given by the Polish Government spokesman addressed to Minister Genscher at the press conference on 20 November this year. The reply of the government spokesman to a question from a journalist of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG about Polish Government expectations in connection with Genscher's visit was as follows: First, we expect that the FRG Government will clarify its policy toward Poland and various issues connected with relations between FRG and Poland, because representatives of the FRG Government do not speak with one voice on Polish matters. They present various official standpoints and make conflicting statements in different situations and at different times. We expect that the talks will serve to improve relations between our states in all spheres, starting with political and economic relations. We also expect the FRG Government to stop supporting revisionist tendencies and to approach the cooperation of Poland with the FRG in accordance with the 1970 treaty, and we expect a positive outcome of the normalization of mutual relations. For example, I am thinking about the untrue statement that there is a more than 1-million-strong German minority in Poland.

In answer to a question by a DPA representative concerning the laying of a wreath at Father Popieluszko's grave, the government spokesman explained the principles arising from the official program. Thus, the spokesman's statement cannot be treated as instructions or warnings.

The Polish side unfailingly expresses its will to improve relations with the FRG; the correct development of which, based on the 7 December 1970 treaty, would be beneficial to both countries and to the general situation in Europe. We express our disappointment at the sudden and unconvincing decision to postpone the visit, all the more so since the hosts have prepared a wide program of meetings, talks, and public statements. We do not know what internal considerations made the FRG Government postpone it.

However, many utterances by circles ill-disposed toward normalization of relations with Poland and who spared no efforts to make this visit impossible, are known. There are also in the West reactionary, cold-war forces which oppose an improvement in the climate in Europe. The immediate future will undoubtedly allow more light to be cast on these factors.

The road to improvement in Polish-FRG relations is still open. The recent important Polish-West German contacts, and especially those with Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the SPD Group in the Bundestag, are obvious proof of this. Its course should be considered as very beneficial to both sides and to accord and the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Polish side deems it possible to bring about the visit of the FRG foreign minister to Warsaw, postponed by the FRG, in the future. This is in the mutual interest of accord and the further normalization of Polish-West German relations.

FRG Explanation Criticized

LD221345 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Road to Better Relations Remains Open" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 21 -- The reasons quoted by the West German side to explain the postponement of a Polish visit by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are astonishing.

No-one who had followed the preparations for the visit, which was of importance to both countries as another in a series of meetings between top West European personages and Polish state officials, can take too literally the arguments given to justify the abrupt postponement. A clear definition of the Polish stance in the issue is contained in a statement by the Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman.

But since Polish refusal to issue a visa to a West German journalist is cited as one of the reasons for the postponement, one naturally asks what kind of an important personage he must be that his absence in Warsaw makes it impossible to hold an announced and long-prepared visit by a leading West German politician.

Carl Gustaf Stroehm of DIE WELT has been showing his anti-Polish stand for a long time. The list of his publications, which whole or in part attacked Poland, her authorities and the line of political agreement they follow, could be quite long.

His articles have long transgressed the limits of mere (?decency), honest and objectivity required of journalists dealing with foreign relations. What he has written of Poland is a pack of [words indistinct] insults, lies and half-truths, and above all -- ill will and most primitive type of wholly rabid anti-communism.

The refusal to grant him a visa came as no surprise to Bonn, anyway, as he had for years been refused an entry visa to Poland, a country he methodically slanders.

Thus contrary to what is being suggested, the refusal was not aimed at eliminating a journalist who has written about Poland in an unfriendly way, though otherwise objectively and in accord with his conscience.

This can be seen from the fact that the 48 West German journalists who were to cover the visit have not been refused visas, though one could say about them a lot except that what they write is in tune with the stance of the Polish authorities.

The remaining "reasons" behind the postponement of the visit are marked by a similarly "convincing power of argument".

Can anybody with the sense of tact raise the issue of paying tribute to the soldier of the Nazi Wehrmacht, fallen as the aggressor, a part of the criminal anti-Polish machine, above the issue of normalization with Poland?

Could other [words indistinct] which were not referred to the intergovernmental arrangements on the programme of the visit, be regarded as a genuine reason? Or, could one consider as reliable the argument referring to "admonitions" on the part of the spokesman for the Polish Government, who -- just like any other spokesman -- has the duty to formulate the stance held by the state authority, or to recall it, as was after all the case in the course of Minister Urban's news conference on Monday?...

Hence the question arises why the postponement took place. It is still perhaps too early for a full answer, though certain facts indicate the actual cause behind this step, which after all is not common in international relations.

It appears to be the result of the rightwing machinations towards those in the FRG who are for improved relations with Poland. Those forces have showed a redoubled activeness in recent days with the object of, if not preventing, then at least putting in doubt the purpose of this visit to Warsaw.

Their attitude to contacts with the Polish state was recently also unequivocally defined by their negative attitude to Hans-Jochen Vogel's visit, which was so fruitful after all.

There is yet another, perhaps the most insignificant aspect of that move. What matters is to answer the question just how detrimental may the postponement be to the objectively existing process of Poland's emergence from the isolation imposed by Western states under the instigation of the Washington administration.

The process, let us recall, was initiated with visits to Poland in the latter half of October by Austria's Foreign Minister Leopold Graz, Greece's Premier Andreas Papandreou and Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, respectively.

Early in November Poland played host to British Deputy Foreign Secretary Malcolm Refkind, followed by Hans-Jochen Vogel who was heading a delegation of the SPD caucus in the Bundestag.

Further visits and consultative meetings with political officials from various countries are in the offing. Both those past visits and those announced indicate one fact -- a change in attitudes towards Poland which has been surrounded for three years with a wall of isolation on the part of many Western states.

The postponement of Hans-Dietrich Grenscher's visit, although, does not move forward the work of crushing that wall, cannot check that process. Poland, whether anybody wants that or not, Poland is returning to the group of those European states which actively participate in the international dialogue, including that with the FRG. For our part, the road to improved Polish-West German relations remains open, which has been clearly reflected in the statement by the spokesman for Poland's Foreign Ministry.

TV Cites Urban Remarks

LD222047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] PAP reports that the secretary of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaking on television yesterday on the reasons for the postponement of Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Poland, said: The Polish side was intransigent on important issues up to the last minute. Above all, we felt most offended by the fact that the Polish Government publicly warned the minister of foreign affairs not to visit the grave of Father Popieluszko.

This alleged public warning, which was so offensive to the FRG Government, was allegedly made by the Polish Government press spokesman during a press conference. Minister Jerzy Urban authorized the following statement: Minister Alois Mertes departs from the truth. The only Polish Government public statement was linked with a question asked on this subject at a 20 November Warsaw news conference. The question did not directly mention the visit of Minister Genscher. Here is the question and answer, according to the records of the news conference held by Minister Jerzy Urban:

Question from Renate Marsch of DPA: The Polish Government has noted that it is not (?the custom) for official guests to meet representatives of the opposition. Would the Polish Government be against official guests placing wreaths or flowers at the grave of Father Popieluszko?

Answer of Minister Jerzy Urban: When official visits are concerned, visits to the Polish authorities, certain defined consequences arise from such visits which are connected with their program. Such a program is agreed upon together at the same time. We expect our guests to follow such a program. Such are the customs of visits when representatives of one country's government pay a visit to another country's government.

BATORY DEFECTORS TERMED WELL-TO-DO, NAIVE

LD211557 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 21 Nov 84

["Poles Who Quit the Batory: Poor and Persecuted?" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, Nov 21 -- The West German press has scooped a new "sensation," that is, the news that a group of Poles failed to return to the cruise ship Batory in order to continue an attractive voyage on board of this luxurious Polish steamship co. liner and decided to stay in Hamburg.

It is not possible to inquire into the individual motives behind the unusual decision by the Batory passengers. One fact, however, is known for sure, namely, neither the poor nor the persecuted are in question. It is rather the well to do and the naive who not only considered the reports on massive unemployment, gastarbeiters [guests workers], or increasing hostility towards foreigners in the FRG "a sheer invention or communist lie" published by the Polish press, but also seem to have had no West German daily in their hands.

Paradoxically, almost on the day when the group in question was about to make a decision to part with their mother country, the Hamburg-based DIE ZEIT weekly carried an article on "Polish refugees" and unfolded a bleak future for those who had dreamt of "living in the gold west."

RIGHTS GROUP MEMBERS 'CAUTIONED' IN WALBRZYCH

LD222027 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Members of illegal groups which are being created to defend allegedly threathened civil rights were summoned to the Walbrzych Voivodship Prosecutor's Office at the insistence of the Internal Affairs Ministry. In consideration of the threat posed to legal order, those summoned were cautioned with regard to criminal responsibilility in the event of continuing unlawful activity.

The caution was reported to the management of enterprises where the participants of these groups are employed.

UN ENVOY DISCUSSES ILO WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

LD221941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Poland's permanent UN representative Wlodzimierz Natorf has visited UN Secretary General Xavier Perez de Cuellar. Explaining our government's stance with regard to the ILO, Ambassador Natorf stated that as a result of anti-Polish activities within the ILO, Poland was forced to begin procedures for leaving this organization. During the meeting, Poland's cooperation with the United Nations and our country's efforts to take an active part in the work of this organization in accordance with the principal universally recognized were discussed.

CC COMMISSION DISCUSSES 1985 CENTRAL PLAN CHANGES

AU211716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- The draft of the 1985 Central Annual Plan was at the center of attention of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission during its 17 November meeting. The meeting was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee. Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Committee, and several ministers took part.

Deputy Premier M. Gorywoda delivered an introduction to the talks. He described the draft 1985 plan and stressed that several alterations had been made to the draft as a result of a better knowledge of economic conditions, and primarily as a result of comments and opinions about the plan expressed during consultations. These alterations apply to investment outlay (it will be maintained at the level planned for 1984), increased food supplies to the market, increased expenditures on science and technology, and other more detailed problems.

The 1985 Central Annual Plan, M. Gorywoda said, foresees a further, gradual economic growth based on an intensification of the economy (savings on materials and growth in productivity and work quality), and concentrates on encouraging economic equilibrium (concerning the financial, market, and investments spheres). The deputy premier did not gloss over the difficulties in implementing the complex plan and the need for discipline in abiding by the more stringent criteria.

Next, Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social services, spoke about the proposed methods of implementing income policy, and Deputy Finance Minister Bronislaw Cias discussed the draft state budget for 1985 and the balance of income and expenditures of the population.

It was stated during the discussion that the draft plan foresees a marked economic improvement and a drop in inflation, which conforms to the results of consultations and to the commission's opinion formulated in September. However, some participants expressed doubts as to the correctness of certain instruments and financial figures, especially the proposal to raise the level of income tax and restrict the investment possibilities of enterprises, and regarded extending the range of concessions as dangerous. Some speakers regarded this as dangerous to the economic reform.

The need to extend production both for exports and the domestic market and improve the quality of goods was pointed out many times.

Demands concerning the need to acquaint work forces and the entire society with the goals and instruments of the plan were repeated frequently during the talks. The importance of the inspirational role of party members, organizations, and cells in working out factory plans in such a way that they conform to the 1985 Central Annual Plan's socioeconomic goals was stressed.

Reacting to the speeches made during the discussion, Deputy Premier M. Gorywoda said that applying more stringent financial criteria is a necessity stemming from the need to balance out the economy, and does not involve a departure from the principles of reform at all. Not changing these financial criteria would mean a failure to take into account economic conditions. In the meantime, a full conformity between the methods of implementing the plan and the goals of the plan is essential.

Finally, a speech was made by Stanislaw Opalko, the commission's chairman, who drew attention to the particular importance and topicality of economic problems in society. He also said that socioeconomic policy is being and will continue to be implemented in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth congress.

PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES; OFFICIALS ELECTED

21 Nov Morning Session

AU211259 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 and 1200 GMT and in hourly casts on 21 November carries 12-13 minute reports on the third day of the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, which resumed at 0700 GMT in the presence of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the congress presidium" with "general discussions."

The first part of the morning session is reportedly chaired by Iosif Szasz, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Harghita County party secretary. According to the announcer, Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, took the floor and "extensively outlined the activity carried out by our party and all our people in the time that has elapsed since the ninth party congress, that is, since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been heading the party."

In another speech, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, "expressed the complete adherance by all young people of Socialist Romania to the profoundly scientific and consistently revolutionary policy of our party and state." He is reported as saying that "our country's young generation, like all our people, endorse Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election by the congress to the supreme position as party secretary general." He is also reported to have stressed that "all young people are determined to continue to energetically improve their work style, methods, and forms in order to increase their contribution" to "implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the communists' forum." The announcer notes that Nicu Ceausescu also endorsed Romania's foreign policy and international activity.

According to the announcer, Minister of Agriculture Gheorghe David stressed "the profoundly sceintific and renovating nature of the guidelines drafted by the party secretary general on achieving the new agrarian revolution." He is reported as having reviewed the results achieved in agriculture from 1981-1984, but no details are given.

The second part of this morning's session of the congress was chaired by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister.

The first reported to have taken the floor in this part was Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, who endorsed Ceausescu's report to the congress, his re-election as party secretary general, and the domestic and foreign policy promoted by Romania.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei in his speech is reported as stressing "the importance attached to problems of disarmament and peace and to the need to halt the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and the Soviet countermeasures and the need for the Soviet Union and the United States to resume negotiations. He also stressed the excellently formulated idea in the report regarding achieving a united Europe and carrying out unlimited cooperation in the interests of the European peoples, international peace and security, and of achieving a new international economic order. He also referred to the call launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the congress rostrum to do everything to urgently resolve all disputes between countries by negotiations alone."

According to the announcer, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, in his speech "expressed complete adherence to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress and to the other documents submitted for discussion and for endorsement by the great forum of the Romanian Communists."

In connection with the nationality problem, he is reported to have said that the achievements registered "demonstrate the correctness of the RCP policy aimed at ensuring equal work and living conditions for all citizens, irrespective of nationality. The delegate stressed that any attempts to distort the relations of lasting and fraternal coexistence that have existed for centuries in our country are thwarted by the truth and realities in our fatherland, and by the firm support granted by the Romanians of different nationality -- who were born and are working in this country -- for the party and state with which they are indissolubly linked by joint aspirations and ideals." The speaker also referred to tasks devolving on people's councils under the congress documents.

In his speech to the congress, reported at 1200 GMT, Richard Winter, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and vice chairman of the Working People's Council of German Nationality, endorsed Ceausescu's report to the congress and stressed "the role of the state in planning the steady development of the economy, in developing the country's own raw material base, and in ensuring the necessary materials, fuels, and energy." The announcer does not say whether Richard Winger discussed the nationality problem in Romania.

Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, according to the announcer, endorsed Ceausescu's re-election as party secretary general and praised "the direct support and inestimable guidance the party secretary general has always provided to the foreign trade activity." He is reported as saying that "foreign debts have been substantially reduced, Romania being one of the few countries that, through its own efforts, has been able to achieve this when the world economy faced serious difficulties." The announcer continues by saying: "referring to certain failings and shortcomings that were obvious in the foreign trade activity, the speaker stressed that, in conformity with Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, measures have been taken to speedily correct this situation."

All morning casts also carry reports on speeches made by various delegates from Bucharest and the provinces who reportedly discussed local achievements, endorsed Nicolae Ceausescu's report, Romania's domestic and foreign policy, and the proposal that Ceausescu be re-elected as party secretary general.

At 1200 GMT the announcer states that the congress proceedings will resume in sections in the afternoon.

21 Nov Afternoon Session

AU211515 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] At this time, the 13th RCP Congress proceedings are continuing in eight sections concerned with:

-- developing the forces of production, the raw materials base, and energy production; implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development;

-- scientific research, technological development, introducing technological progress, improving education, and training manpower and cadres;

-- agriculture, forestry, the food industry, and waters;

-- investments, construction, transportation, and telecommunications;

-- regional socioeconomic development; raising the living standard and constantly improving the quality of life; developing consumer goods production, trade, and services to the people;

-- our party-state international activity and foreign trade;

-- the social and state system, the scientific leadership of society, developing socialist democracy, improving the financial-economic mechanism, and continously improving the efficiency of economic activity;

-- party activities; organizational, political, ideological, and educational issues; issues pertaining to mass and public organizations.

22 Nov Morning Session

AU221210 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1200 GMT and in hourly casts on 22 November carries 8-10 minute reports on the fourth and last day of the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, which resumed in plenum at 0700 GMT with "general discussions on agenda points," under the chairmanship of Emil Bobu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee. Bobu is reported to have informed the plenum that "the congress has received a further 3,000 messages" from various local party and other organizations, communists, and working people collectives.

All morning casts carry reports on speeches by various delegates from Bucharest and the provinces, who reportedly discussed achievements in their particular spheres, pledged to implement the congress documents, and supported the proposal to reelect Nicolae Ceausescu as party secretary general. Among the more prominent speakers are: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Marin Enache and Petru Enache, candidate members of the RCP Political Executive Committee; and Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, who are reported to have spoken mainly about socioeconomic development tasks; Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade, who reportedly discussed "the great role of women in all fields of activity;" and Miu Dobrescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is reported to have "presented a report of the Commission for Examining Appeals, which was unanimously adopted by the congress."

At 1000 GMT the announcer says: "267 comrades were listed to address the congress, of which 76 actually took the floor. In the 8 congress sections, 1,126 comrades have registered to address the congress, of which 410 actually took the floor. Altogether, 486 comrades spoke at the congress." The announcer then adds: "The delegates to the congress were asked whether they agreed to ending the debates. Consquently, the congress unanimously agreed to end the debates. Comrades scheduled to address the congress as well as other comrades who wanted to raise specific issues should present their speeches to the congress Secretariat so that they can be included in the shorthand report of the congress."

In the same cast, the announcer says that "the congress unanimously approved the report and activity of the party Central Committee." The congress then unanimously adopted the following documents on the agenda:

-- report of the Central Auditing Commission;

-- the 13th RCP Congress directives on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and guidelines up to the year 2000;

-- the program-directive on Romania's regional socioeconomic development;

-- the program-directive on raising the living standard and continously improving the quality of life during the 1986-90 period;

-- changes to certain provisions of the RCP statutes.

The announcer also says: "The congress unanimously endorsed the proposals made by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and decided that the ideological program adopted by the June 1982 RCP plenum and approved by the party national conference should become an integral part of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism."

Ceausescu Chairs CC Session

AU221937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the first plenary session of the RCP Central Committee elected by the 13th party congress.

The plenary session adopted the following agenda:

1-- Election of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee;

2-- Election of the Secretariat of the Central Committee

3-- Election of the chairman of the Central Party Collegium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proposed that a commission be elected that will propose the composition of the Political Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee unanimously elected the commission with the following composition:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Dumitru Necsoiu, Ion Patrinescu, Anton Lungu, Pavel Aron, Mihai Marina, and Ion Sirbu.

After the commission's deliberations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proposed for the approval of the plenary session that the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee should incorporate 23 members and 25 candidate members.

The plenary session unanimously adopted this proposal.

The nominal proposals for the Political Executive Committee of the Party Central Committee and of the Central Committee Secretariat were then put to the vote. They were adopted unanimously.

At the end of the plenary session, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, conveyed congratulations to the Central Committee members and expressed the conviction that all those who have been elected will also act as Central Committee members in their field of activity in the spirit in which the congress proceedings have taken place, namely in a spirit of exactingness, of unity, and with the firm determination to appropriately fulfill the goals set forth by the 13th RCP congress.

Top Party Leaders Elected

AU221825 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 22 November carries a 69-minute live relay.

The relay is from the Bucharest Palace of the Socialist Republic of Romania and concerns the concluding session of the 13th RCP Congress. RCP Secretary General and President Nicolae Ceausescu opens the proceedings of the concluding session at 1500 GMT and then invites Vice President Manea Manescu to take the floor.

Manescu states that the congress has unanimously elected Nicolae Ceausescu as RCP secretary general, and then gives the floor back to Ceausescu, who announces the results of elections to the major party bodies, stating:

"Esteemed comrades, after the election -- in full unanimity -- of the party Central Committee, the first meeting of the new Central Committee took place. During that meeting, the Political Executive Committee was constituted incorporating 23 members and 25 candidate members. Permit me to read the names of the members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee:

"The party secretary general, [Ceausescu does not name himself] -- then the following comrades: [applause follows each name]

"Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Elena Ceausescu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, and Stefan Voitec.

"The candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee are the following comrades:

"Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Nicu Ceausescu, Leonard Constantin, Gheorghe David, Marin Enache, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Maria Ghitulica, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Nicolae Mihalache, Ioachim Moga, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Nedelcu, Cornel Pacoste, Tudor Postelnicu, Ion Radu, Ion Stoian, Gheorghe Stoica, Iosif Szasz, Ioan Totu, Ioan Ursu, and Richard Winter.

"The Central Committee plenum has elected as chairman of the party Central Collegium Comrade Miu Dobrescu. [applause]

"The Central Auditing Commission, in its first meeting, has elected as chairman Comrade Vasile Vilcu. [applause]

"The following comrades were elected as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee: [applause follows each name]

"Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Silviu Curticeanu, Petru Enache, Constantin Radu, Ion Radu, Ion Stoian, and Ilie Verdet.

Ceausescu Speech at Congress End

AU221730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1510 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the concluding session of the 13th RCP Congress on 22 Nov in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the 13th RCP Congress is taking place in an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and complete unity characteristic of the party and all our people who are resolutely implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party. [cheers, chants]

For 4 days, within the framework of discussions in the congress plenum and in sections, basic problems of our party and state activity have been extensively debated.

A comprehensive analysis was made of the way our activity has been carried out since the last congress and up to now, both in order to implement the programs adopted by the proceding congress and to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. At the same time, extensive debates have taken place in connection with the general guidelines and orientations on Romania's development in the Eighth 5-year Plan -- 1986-90 -- and in the future up to the year 2000.

During those debates, 486 comrades have taken the floor. This in fact continued discussions and debates that have taken place with our entire party and all our people. One can state that the comrades who took the floor summed up the proposals and desires of the communists and of all our working people. It is known that for more than 2 months all our party and all people extensively discussed the 13th party congress documents. At the party conference alone the floor was taken by more than 690,000 comrades; if we add to this the broad discussions by all our people, we can state without fear of making a mistake that, in fact, hundreds upon hundreds of nonparty members have also actively participated in discussions and have had their say and expressed their view in connection with the congress documents and the prospects for Romania's development.

That is why we can say that all the documents we have unanimously adopted in our congress reflect the wishes of our party and our people, who, in complete unity want to resolutely implement the party program and to ensure the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society and to create conditions for proceeding to building the communist society -- the golden dream of Romania. [cheers, chants]

The discussions at the congress and in sections, like the discussions conducted by our entire party in fact, were characterized by an attitude of great responsibility by all delegates for the interests of our people, of socialism and the interests of socio-economic development and of improving the material and cultural standard of living of our socialist nation, and for the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants]

All speakers examined in a critical and self-critical spirit the activity carried out up to now by the party organizations in all sectors; they made numerous proposals and firmly pledged to work with great determination to eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies, to improve their overall activity, and to match the party work and the activity by the state bodies in all areas with the requirements of the 13th party congress and with the elevation of our socialist society onto a new stage.

That is why we can state that the preparations for the congress and the congress itself have constituted a powerful democratic manifestation of our society, of the party, and of our people; they have been an expression of the direct participation by all working people, irrespective of nationality, and by all our people in consciously fashioning their own future -- their free, independent, and communist future. [cheers, chants]

All the documents that have been discussed by the congress have been adopted unanimously; they reflect the will of the party and of our people to work determinedly to resolutely implement these decisions since they represent the future of our nation. They reflect a bright future for our nation and ensure an increasingly higher level of economic and social development, of scientific and cultural progress, and a dignified place among the ranks of free nations in the world. [applause]

With great satisfaction, I would like to mention that the preparations for the congress and the general meetings, the conferences and the congress proceedings have stressed the vigorous increase in the political and ideological activity of the party and state activists and of the communists, and of all the working people and all our people in general -- a result of the intensive activity carried out and aimed at fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of his socialist and communist future. [applause]

Comrades, I want to confess that I was impressed by the responsible manner and the elevated level in which all the delegates discussed our problems, and I was impressed by their responsibility toward the party and the people. This means that we have a wonderful, powerful, and united party and this is a guarantee that our decisions will be successfully implemented. [cheers, chants]

Maybe certain observers from abroad will ask the question or will say what kind of democracy can that be where decisions are adopted in complete unity. I would like to anticipate and to answer that the unity that has manifested itself in the party and in our country and among our people is the expression of the unity of interests, because in the Socialist Republic of Romania antagonistic classes have been eliminated.

The Romanian nation is formed of friendly classes and social categories who have the same interests, namely to build a new society without oppressors, a society of social equality and equity which will ensure for each member of society complete rights in all fields, the right to work, to education, culture, and the right to actively participate in leading the overall society. Herein lies the reason for the indestructible unity of the party and our people. [cheers, chants]

We have adopted a great prospective program for our socioeconomic development, which represents the aspirations and desires of our party and people. These provisions for our fatherland's development until the year 2000 rely on the strong material base we have achieved and on the scientific-technical and professional training of the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia. Therefore, we have the material and particularly the human resources required for the successful fulfillment of all programs and provisions for the country's future development. [applause]

We are firmly convinced that in this period of transition to the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and progress toward communism, steady efforts will be required from the entire party, all working people, and all our people. In my report to the congress I said that we have embarked upon a road that leads to a higher development stage. This requires that we make steady efforts and do everything possible to choose the best and shortest road, so as to avoid too many efforts; but we will have to make efforts and overcome many difficulties. We have a sure guideline for this, namely the dialectical and historical materialism and our party's program. We have a party that knows how to overcome difficulties and are convinced that all our people will firmly progress, under the leadership of communists, toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

We are not afraid to face the difficulties ahead of us. The communists have overcome many difficulties. They acted for many years in difficult underground conditions. We were not afraid of prisons or bullets. We were always ready to sacrifice our lives, and many of us actually did, for the cause of the people's liberation, independence, and well-being. We are certainly not afraid now and we are firmly determined to forcefully march forward and overcome all difficulties, since today's hardships are incomparably smaller than what we had to overcome in the past. However, our wonderful prospects demand that we work in a revolutionary spirit and do everything possible to preserve the revolutionary combat tradition and spirit of our communists and party. Let us always serve the people and the cause of socialism. [cheers, chants]

After the unanimous endorsement of our development programs, the organizational and political work for their implementation must play the main part. I believe that we should do everything to perfect and improve the activity of the party, our state bodies, and all socialist democracy bodies; to unite the efforts of the entire nation toward a single goal; and to ceaselessly strengthen the leading role of the party, which is the leading political force of our socialist nation.

By working unflinchingly in all sectors to implement the decisions adopted by the congress, we will ensure the unswerving fulfillment of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, advance toward communism, continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being, and strengthen Romania's independence. [cheers, chants]

In full unanimity, the congress discussed and endorsed our international activity and the policy promoted by the Central Committee, the Government, and Socialist Romania, a policy of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. This is a policy designed to take resolute action to strengthen unity and cooperation with all socialist countries and all states in the world in the struggle to halt the arms race, primarily nuclear, for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and for lasting peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

At the conclusion of the proceedings of this great democratic forum of Romanian communists and people, I would like to call again upon all political forces, states, and heads of government and state, to do everything to save mankind from a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe. Let us work in a spirit of full responsibility for our peoples and all mankind to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, bring about the withdrawal of existing ones, and create a Europe without nuclear weapons. Let us resolutely work to ensure that appropriate negotiations take place between the United States and the Soveit Union, also with the participation of other states, as well as in other disarmament bodies, with a view to halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, reducing armed forces, and ensuring a world without wars and weapons, a world of peaceful and equal cooperation among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, at the conclusion of our congress proceedings, I would like to again thank warmly all parties and organizations which attended the RCP congress as well as all parties, organizations, and personalities who sent greetings messages to our congress. We consider all this as an expression of relations of friendship between our parties and peoples and a manifestation of solidarity, cooperation, and the desire for active cooperation, to the benefit of our peoples, and in the interest of peace and socioeconomic progress throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We extend best wishes to all parties and organizations which attended the congress or sent messages and we express the desire to continuously develop our cooperation and solidarity, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of progress and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

We again extend to all parties, organizations, and peoples who participated in one form or another in our congress proceedings, best wishes for success in their entire activity as well as wishes for well-being, progress, and independence. [cheers, chants]

In this respect, I would also like to thank the Romanian press, radio, and television for the way in which they covered both the preparations for the congress and the congress proceedings, by reporting to the people the thinking of our communists and congress and the measures to be taken to implement decisions. [applause]

I would also like to thank the foreign press, radio, and television, which wrote about or broadcast our congress proceedings. From certain information I received, I could note they wrote about our congress favorably and correctly. Gentlemen, I am referring to the foreign press, and comrades, as we have journalists from socialist countries, too, you could all note the spirit in which our congress discussed the issues; you could note that everything we plan, we plan in the open, together with the people, since we can only fulfill our plans together with the people. We did not and do not have anything to hide from our people or from other peoples.

Our people's aspirations for well-being, freedom, independence, and socialism pose no threat to anybody; on the contrary, the better we implement our programs, the more will we be able to actively participate in all international life and cooperation and in the struggle for peace. [cheers, chants]

You could see and you can be sure that we discussed no secrets; we do not plan any actions that may harm the interests of other peoples. Actually, we did plot something, if you can call it that, and we discussed it with many foreign representatives to our congress, namely, what can we do to halt the danger of war and preserve peace. But we would like all the congresses of other parties, regardless of their political leanings, to make this their main concern and do everything to strengthen cooperation with any party or group of people advocating peace and wishing to live in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

We would be happy if the press and the radio and television stations continued to write about or broadcast only subjects that serve cooperation and greater friendship among peoples and the cause of peace and independence of people. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, now, at the end of the congress proceedings, we must all return to our working places. We still have a do a lot to conclude this year with ever better results and to prepare and commendably fulfill the 1985 plan, so that we conclude the Seventh 5-Year Plan with increasingly better results, even higher than those stipulated in the report to the congress. Let us immediately proceed to thoroughly prepare the new 5-year plan.

Comrades, as you can see for yourselves, nature wanted to prove during this congress its endorsement for the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

The rain that has fallen has created good conditions so that all pledges that have been made here regarding agricultural corps will be fulfilled under positive conditions. I am convinced that all the participants in the congress, once they have returned home, will brief their party, county and the other organizations on how the congress has progressed and what has to be done to implement all decisions.

On behalf of the Central Committee that has been elected by the congress, I want to express warmest thanks for the confidence granted and I want to assure all our party and nation that the Central Committee will do all it can to fulfill the great responsibilities devolving upon it in leading the activity of the party and people under most favorable conditions up to the 14th party congress.

You can rest assured, comrades that the Central Committee will work so that everything that has been decided will be achieved under favorable conditions.

In conclusion, I would like to express thanks to the congress, the party, and all people for my re-election to the high position as party secretary general. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I want to assure our party and people that in the future, too, as I have done so far, I will do all I can to measure up to the trust that has been put in me, that I will work with great determination and consistency, and with all my energy to implement the decisions of our congress and the party program to elevate our people and our homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization in order to ensure the constant strengthening of Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, I will continue to do all I can to implement the policy promoted by our party and state aimed at international cooperation, and I will spare no effort to contribute to achieving a lasting peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I would like to express my full conviction that all participants in the congress, all our party, and all our nation will act in complete unity to implement the decisions of the 13th party congress and to elevate our homeland onto new peaks of progress, well-being, and happiness for the triumph of socialism and communism, for strengthening independence and sovereignty, and for securing a dignified place for Romania among the ranks of the nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you, all party, and all our people increasingly greater successes in your overall activity; I wish much good health and happiness.... [cheers, chants]

Herewith I declare the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress closed. [cheers, chants]

Long live our glorious ommunist arty, the experienced leader of all our people on the road to socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Long live our people -- conscious builders of socialism and communism; long live our dear homeland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania. [cheers, chants]

Long live the friendship, cooperation, and international solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. [cheers, chants]

May reason triumph; may peace triumph in the world. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CPSU'S SHCHERBITSKIY 21 NOV

AU211958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania received on November 21, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party, head of the CPSU delegation to the 13th Congress of the RCP.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP leadership from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, from the Political Bureau of the CC of the Ukrainian CP, a warm salute and best wishes. At the same time, V. V. Shcherbitskiy assessed highly the report presented at the Romanian Communists' great forum, stressing that it was of outstanding importance for Socialist Romania's future.

Appreciating the presence at the 13th RCP Congress of the CPSU delegation as an expression of the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Konstantin Chernenko, the CPSU leadership be conveyed from him a warm salute and best wishes. Lik-wise, the RCP general secretary requested that the Ukrainian CP be conveyed his salute and best wishes.

During the talk, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the good relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples, which develop continuously, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. It was also considered that conditions were at hand for the further development of those relations on a political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes. The wish of the RCP and CPSU, of Romania and the USSR was expressed, to work for these traditional relations to record an ever upward course, to the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Approached were also current aspects of the international situation. In this frame the need was stressed for intensifying the struggle against the war danger and the arms race, for peoples' peace and life.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

N. I. Ryzkov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and E. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CC of the CPSU, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC'S WAN LI 22 NOVEMBER

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, November 22 Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, CCP chief delegate to the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The CCP chief delegate conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warmest salutes and wishes of good health and further successes in his activity on behalf of Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian. The guest was highly appreciative of the provisions and orientations contained in the report read before the congress by the RCP general secretary, and wished the Romanian people further successes in attaining the targets set by the Romanian Communists' forum.

Considering the presence of the Chinese Communist Party's delegation at the Thirteenth RCP Congress as an expression of the fine relations between the RCP and the CCP, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warmest greetings be conveyed to the Chinese leaders as well as wishes of good health and further successes in their activity.

During the talks which proceeded in a warm, comradly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the level of ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian and Chinese peoples. It was assessed that the further development and deepening of the Romanian-Chinese relations in various fields of activity benefited the Romanian and Chinese peoples, international peace, detente and understanding.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Li Ximin, member of the CC of the CCP; Li Shuzeng, alternate member of the CC of the CCP, deputy head of the foreign relations section of the CC of the CCP; Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, attended.

CANCELLATION OF GENSCHER VISIT TO POLAND VIEWED

AU221722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The cancellation of the visit by Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, to Poland is causing concern in Bonn, Milenko Babic, TANJUG correspondent reports:

The cancellation of Genscher's visit to Warsaw, and particularly the manner in which it was done and in which it is now explained, must cause concern. Chancellor Kohl, who in Moscow was able to visit the German cemetery, said that what he could do in Moscow he should be able to do in Warsaw. He also wonders why Warsaw should be disturbed by Genscher's wish to visit the grave of Popieluszko, the recently killed priest who has gained exceptional respect of the Polish people.

It is not just the matter of a frustrated chance to normalize relations of importance also for Europe, for which certain forces on both sides seems to bear the blame, but also a matter of a(?troubling) impression that Bonn, reckoning with Warsaw's weakness, tries to impose on it its own conditions for a dialogue. One cannot overlook the fact that Kohl's words give the tone to the commentaries in most of the press today, which (?presents the affair) as a blow to Jaruzelski and as driving a wedge between the people and the regime in Poland.

It is of course also interesting to see what the reaction is in Poland. Nikola Stojanovic, TANJUG correspondent in Warsaw, reports that the cancellation of Genscher's visit was received there with surprise:

Repeating the position of the Foreign Affairs Ministry to the effect that the dialogue between the two countries remains open, at least as far as Poland is concerned, PAP rejects the arguments cited as a reason for cancelling the visit. It is asserted that the reasons have to be sought on the other side, among other things, in the pressure of the revisionist and nationalist forces in the FRG that oppose an improvement of relations with Poland. Commentaries also say that the other Bonn arguments are also unconvincing, and it is concluded that in the (?present) European and world situation it is too early to give a full answer to the question what in fact made the Bonn government take a step that can only rarely be encountered in world diplomacy.

MOSTAR COURT SENTENCES THREE FOR ENEMY PROPAGANDA

LD211442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Summary] Mostar, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sentences were passed in the Mostar District Court today on Bozo Banovic (age 22), Zdravko Prljevi (age 22) and Milenko Belic (age 21), all from the village of Brisnik near Duvno, who were charged with the criminal offense of enemy propaganda.

Banovic and Prljevic were sentenced to 9 months and Belic to 10 months imprisonment. It was proved during the trial that the three of them on the night of 31 July - 1 August 1984 in the village of Gornji Brisnik, during a send-off at Jozo Pranjic's house for his son before his national service, sang ustasha and nationalistic songs and called for an anticonstitutional change in the socialist self-management social system of our country to wreck brotherhood and the unity of our nations and nationalities. For the same offense Banovic, Belic and Prljevic were already sentenced by the magistrates court in Duvno to 60 days imprisonment which was included in the sentenced passed today.